# THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN.

HE MAKES NO SPEECH.

HE DIES EASY.

THE BODY HANGS HALF AN HOUR

Brown Firm and Dignified to the Last.

THE BODY IS GIVEN TO HIS WIFE.

Ridiculous Military Display before Mrs. Brown.

HER INTERVIEW WITH HER HUSBAND.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1859.

THE GALLOWS.

This instrument of death has been constructed, but will not be erected on the place of execution until Friday morning. For the present, it stands in the Inclosure of the new Baptist Church. It is made according to the ordinary pattern, with uprights, a cross-beam and trap. It is continually visited by large crowds, and every person seems anxious to procure at least a splinter of the wood for remembrance. The loose chips were long ago exhausted, and I saw this morning all sorts of knives used to separate fragments. THE DEATH GROWND.

This will not be so distant as was at first intended A spot has been fixed upon, some four or five hundred yards to the rear of the jail. The land lies so that cany thousands of spectators can witness the proceed-It is settled that none but the military, and as few as possible of them, will be permitted to approach within hearing of what Brown may say. The authorities distrust his assertion that he means to offer no dying speech. But why this jealous caution? Can that it is feared this old man's sturdy truths and simple eloquence will stir a fever in the who listen, that shall break down the barriers of prejudice, and shatter their feeble principles like glass BROWN'S LETTER OF EXPLANATION.

To-day Brown has not been disturbed by visit doing so, through the greater part of the night. It is evident that he means to give all his energies to the letter which he hopes will be published after his death It is intimated, however, but I hope not correctly, that this last declaration will never be permitted to go before the world.

Three or four visitors, who were looked upon as dangerous to the peace of the community, were this morning expelled from Charlestown. The order of proceedings in one case will show how all were con-docted. A gentleman of unfamiliar aspect, and with a name which nobody recognized-and nobody remembere now-arrived in the train from Harper's Ferry. He was immediately ar ested, and put through a course of interrogation by Gen. Taliaferro. As soon as it was ascertained that he came from Iowa, he was given in charge of an armed escort, and straightway sent off. He was not even allowed time to dine.

EXCESSIVE ZEAL.

You know that I believe all the zeal here is excess sive, but occasionally a display is made the extrava-gance of which has been admitted, even by the citi-zens. The other night, Gov. Wise was kept standing in the rain long enough to catch a severe cold, because he could not give the sentry the countersign. Yesterday morning, Mr. Edwin Ruffin, President of the State Agricultural Society, and one of the most ultra Pro-Slavery men in the country, started off a little distance out of town for a walk. Everybody knows Mr. Rufflu, whose advanced ago and patriarchal mich make him an object of much public attention. The virulence of his batted for Brown also adds to his popularity. He professes to be willing to perform the hangman's duty, it he could be permitted. But during his absence, a new guar famin was put on the patrol ine, who did not choose to recognize the old gentleman on his return. He arrested him, and marched him down the main street, to the guard-house, where, of course, he was at once released. This morning Col. Taliaferro, brother of the commander in-chief, was surprised coming into town without uniform, was set upon, captured, and reduced to much subjection, before

he could make good his identity. GRAVE-YARD SPORTS.

the Wheeling battalion is quartered. The soldiers oc cupy the pews for beds, sleeping on the cushions. In the grave-yard attached, some of the soldiers were washing clothes, some cooking, some preparing fuel. On a large tomb-stone, a party played games at cards. MILITARY ORDERS.

The revelries of the soldiers have called forth an order that they shall not leave their quarters by night. It has also been decreed that the troops bereafter sleep

OTHER ITEMS. Cook still endeavors to spread the belief that he was deluded by Brown. His brother-in-law, Gov. Willard of Indiana, is moving heaven and earth to secure a commutation of sentence for his condemned relation. No one here supposes that it will be availing.

The man whom Cook declared to be Coppie's brother has been removed to Winchester, partly because the jail is overcrowded, and partly because there were fears be would be lynched, if suffered to remain. It is said that Gov. Wise does not intend to be pres-

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The excitement here this morning was very great. All were eager for the news from Charlestown. As soon as the telegraph announced Brown's death, the newspaper offices were besieged by crowds. Thousands of extras were rapidly thrown off, and for hours no topic was heard of but the absorbing event. The demands of Virginia upon the gunshops of this city have been excessive. Within the last month \$10,000 worth of pistols have been sent bence to the Old Deminion.

To the Associated Press

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Thursday, Dec. 1, 1859. The agent of the Associated Press here has been refused Gov. Wise's permission to attend the ex ecution. No facilities will be extended to reporters.

The day has passed quietly. Mrs. Brown was escorted over from the Ferry at 3 o'clock, when the entire military were brought out to make a demonstration. She was received with full military honors, but her companions were not allowed to accompany her from the Ferry. After remaining four hours with her husband, she was escorted back to the Ferry at 9 o'clock, there to await the reception of

her bushand's body. No one will be allowed within ear of the execution. BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. A special dispatch from Charlestown says that John Brown was hung at 111 o'clock this forenoon, and that

there was no unusual excitement.

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. Brown was taken to the scaffold in a furniture

wagon about 11 o'clock. He spoke freely to the soldiers around him.

The body hung about thirty-five minutes. He died apparently very easy. The body will be sent to Harper's Ferry at

o'clock. SECOND DISPATCH.

The old man was swung off at 11:15, precisely, he baving remained firm and dignified to the last. The military assembled at 9 o'clock, and were posted

on the field leading to the scaffold, and also at various other points, in conformity with the general orders.

Everything was conducted under the strictest millsinline, as if the town were in a state of riege. mounted guares being stationed in the woods, to the left of the scaffold, and picket guards toward the Shenandeah Mountains, in the rear. That part of the military which kept the field was joined into two holv squares, one within the other. In the center of these stood the scaffold. Between

the inner and outer lines of troops spectators were freely admitted, but none were allowed to remain outsice the outer line. The prisener was accompanied from the iail to the scaffold by the sbereff and his assistants, and Capt. of military consisting of six companies of infantry, on rifle corps, and a compacy of horse. There was no clergyman present, Brown having declined all religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scaffold. Brown was taken to the scuffold in a small cart, in which was placed also his coffin, a plain affair made of white pine.

Avis, the jailer, the procession being escorted by a body On arriving at the scaffold, the prisoner looked around calmly upon the assembled multitude for a moment, and then mounted the scaffold with a firm step. His arms were now pinioned by the Sheriff, when the prisoner stood silent for a moment. He then intered a few words of farewell to Captain Avis and Sheriff Campbell, when, at 113 o'clock, the trap of the scaffold was pulled away, and with a few slight strug-gles, John Brown yielded up his spirit.

#### MRS. BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HER HUSBAND. -

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. The interview between Brown and his wife lasted from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until near 8 o'clock in the evening, when Gen. Taliaferro informed them that the period allowed had elapsed, and that she must pre-pare for departure to the Ferry. A carriage was again brought to the door, the military took possession of the square, and with an escort of twenty mounted men, the cortege moved off, Capt. Moore of the Montgomery Guards accompanying her. The interview was, I learn, not a very affecting one—rather of a practical character, with regard to the future of herself and children, and the arrangement and settlement of busi ners affairs. They seemed considerably affected when they first met, and Mrs. Brown was, for a few moments, quite overcome; but Brown was as firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her compoas firm as a rock, and she soon recovered her compo-sure. There was an impression that the prisoner might possibly be furnished with a weapon or with strychnine, by his wife, and before the interview her person was searched by the wife of the jailer, and a strict watch kept upon them during the time they were tegether. At the time of separation they be seened to be fully self-possessed, and the parting, especially on his past, exhibited a composure, either feigned or real, that was truly surprising. I tearn from Captain Moure that she rather repelled all attempts on his part to express sympathy with her under her afflictions. She resented the idea that Capt. Brown had done anything to deserve death, or to attaint his name with diel oner, and declared that the ignominious charact-of the punishment that was about to be inflicted upon him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him

him was as cruel as it was unjust. She regarded him as a martyr in a righteous cause, and was proud to be the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had

the wife of such a man. The gallows, she said, had no terrors for her or for him.

The character of the interview may be judged to some extent from this conversation with Capt. Moore,

which took place previous to it.

She stated that she had not seen is m since last June, about six months ago, and that they had becu separated with the exception of a few days for nearly two years. They had, however, corresponded, and she had always felt a deep interest in the cause in which he was en-

I learn from Capt. Avis, the jailer, that the inter view between the prisener and his wife was charac-teristic of the man, and the direction given for the management and distribution of his property em-braced all the minor details of his last will and testa-

Gen. Taliaferro was also present, and Capt. Brown To this the General refused to assent, allowing

night. To this the General refused to assent, allowing them but four hours.

On first meeting, they kissed, and affectionately embraced, and Mrs. Brown shed a few tears, but immemodiately checked her feelings. They stood embraced, and she sobbing, for nearly five minutes, and he was apparently unable to speak. The prisoner only gave way for a few moments, and was soon calm and collected, and remained firm throughout the interview. At the close, they shook hands, but did not embrace, and as they parted, he said, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God bless you and the children." Mrs. Brown replied, "God have mercy on you." and continued calm until she left the room, when she remained in tears a few moments, and then prepared to depart. The interview took place in the parlor of Captain Avis, and the prisoner was free from manacles of any kind.

They sat slde by side on a sofa, and, after discussing family matters, proceeded to business. He stated that he destred his property to pass entirely into her possession, and appeared to place full confidence in her ability to manage it proparily for the benefit of his younger children. He requested her to remain at North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides,

younger children. He requested her to remain at nurch, this morning, where North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, North Elba, N. Y., on her farm, where she now resides, and which belongs to her. He desired that his younger children should be educated, and if she could not obtain facilities for their education at home, to have then sent to a bearding-school. He then gave directions and dictated to Sheriff Campbell a will, which directed that all his property should go to his wife, with the exception of a few presents and bequests which he made. To one of his sons he gave a double spyglass and to another a watch, while a third was directed to take a tomb, or monument, that marks the grave of his father at North Elba, and have his name, age, and the manner of his death, together with the cause for which he had suffered, inscribed thereon. He directs that the shall remain at North Elba as long as his family continues to reside there. To each of his children he bequeathed the sum of \$50, and to each of his daughters a Bible, to cost \$5, to be purchased out of money coming to him from his father's estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost \$3, shall be tresented to each of his grandchildren, and that \$50 each be paid to three individuals, whom he named, if they can be found and if not, to their legal repre-

estate. Also, he directs that a Bible, to cost \$8, same be presented to each of his grandchildren, and that \$50 each be paid to three individuals, whom he named, if they can be found, and if not, to their legal representatives.

During the course of conversation, Mrs. Brown asked him if he had heard that Gerri Smith had become insane, and had been sent to the Asylum at Utica. He reflied that he had read of it in the papers, and was sorry to hear it, but immediately changed the subject. The subject of the death of his two sons was s, oken of, and Mrs. Brown remarked that she had made some effects while at Harper's Ferry for the recovery of their bodies, to which end, she said, Col. Barbour had andly consented to give his assistance. Capt. Brown remarked that he would also like the remains of the two Thompsons removed if they could be found, but suggested that it would be best to take his bidy with the bodies of his four sons, and get a pile of pine logs and burn them all rogether; that it would be much better and less expensive to thus gather up all their ashes together, and take them to their final resting-place. Sheriff Campbell told him that this would not be pernitted within the State, and Mrs. Brown objected to the proposition altogether.

The prisoner said that he contemplated his death The prisoner said that he contemplated his death with composure and calmness. It would undoubtedly be pleasant to live longer, but as it was the will of God he should close his career, he was content. It was doubtless best that he should be thus legally murdered for the good of the cause, and he was prepared to submit to his Inte without a muraur. Mrs. Brown becoming depressed at these remarks, he bade her cheer up, telling her that his spirit would soon be with her again, and that they would be reunited in Heaven.

With regard to his execution, he said that he desired no religious ceremonies, either in the jail or on the scatlold, from ministers who consent or approve of the endavement of their fellow-creatures; that he would prefer rather to be accompanied to the scaffold by a doza nalwe children and a good old slave mother, with their appeal to God for biessings on his soul, than all the cloquence of the whole clergy of the Commonwealth combined.

During the past week several letters containing

During the past week several letters containing checks and drafts had been forwarded to him by his friends in different sections of the country. These he indorsed, and made payable to his wife Mary A. Brown one of them was for \$100 and one for \$50) and handed them to her.

To-DAY'S REPORT.

The prisoner was brought out of jail at eleven. Before leaving he bade adien to all his fellow-prisoners, and was very affectionate to all except Cooke. He charged Cooke with having deceived and misled him in relation to the support he was to receive from the slaves; he was led to believe that they were ripe for insurrection, and had found that his representations were false. Cooke denied the charge, but made little reply.

The prisoner then told the Sheriff he was ready The prisoner than the same clothes he wore during the trial, he proceeded to the door, apparently calm and cheerful.

As he came out the six companies of infantry and one troop of horse, with Gen. Taliaferro and his entire staff, were deploying in front of the jail, white an

open wagon with a pine box, in which was a fine ork offin, was waiting for him.

He looked around and spoke to several persone he recognized, and walking down the steps be took a seat on the coffin-box, along with the Jailer, Avis. He looked with interest on the fine military display, but made no remark. The wagon moved off, flanked by two flies of rifemen, in close order. On reaching the field, the military had already full possession. Pickets were stationed, and the citrens kept back at the point of the bayonet from taking any position but shat assigned them.

of the bayonet from taking any position but that assumed them.

Through the determined persistence of Dr. Rawlings, of Fronk Lesize's, the order excluding the press was partially rescinded, and they were assigned a position near the Major-General's staff. The prisoner walked up the steps finaly, and was the first man on the gallows. Avis and Sheriff Campbell stood by its side, and after shaking hands and bidding an affectionate adden, be thanked them for their kindness, when the cap was put over his face and the rope around his neck. Avis asked him to step forward on the trap. He replied, "You must lead me; I cannot see." The rope was adjusted, and the military order given, "Not seady yet." The soldiers marched, countermarched, and took position as if an enemy were in sight, and were thus occupied for nearly ten minutes. The prisoner, standing all the time, Avis inquired if he was not tired. Brown said, "No, not tired; but don't keep me waiting longer than is necessary." He was keep me waiting longer than is necessary." He was swing off at fifteen minutes past 11. A slight grasping of the hands and stretching of the muscles were

of the hands and stretching of the muscles were seen, and then all was quiet.

The body was several times examined and the pulse did not cense until thirty-five minutes had passed. The body was then cut down, placed in a coilin and conveyed under military escort to the depot, when it was the in a car to be carried to the Ferry by a special train at 4 o'clock.

All the arrangements were carried out with a precision and military strictness that was most annoying.

The general conviction everywhere entertained was that the excitement rescue was an egregious hoax.

This morning Brown executed an instrument empowering Sheriff Campbell, to administer on all property of his in the State, with directions to pay over the proceeds of the weapons, if recovered, to his widow and children.

BEOWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW-

BROWN'S INTERVIEW WITH HIS FELLOW-PRISONERS.

Sheriff Campbell bid the prisoner farewell in his cell, the latter returning thanks for the Sheriff's kindness, and speaking of Capt. Pate as a brave man.

The prisoner was then taken to the cell of Copeland and Green: he told them to stand up like men, and not betray their friends; he then handed them a quarter each, saving he had no more use for money, and bade them adiea. He then visited Cook and Coppie, who were chained together, and remarked to Cook: "You have made false statements." Cook asked: "What do you mean?" Brown answered: "Why, by stating that I sent you to Harper's Ferry."

Cook replied, "Did you not tell me in Pittsburg to come to Harper's Ferry and see if Forbes had made any disclosures?"

Brown—"No, sir; you knew I protested against your coming."

Cook replied, "Capt. Brown, we remember differently," at the same time dropping his head.

Brown then turned to Coppie and said, "Coppie, you also made false statements, but I am glad to hear you have contradicted them. Stand up like a man."

He also handed him a quarter. He shook both by the

He also handed him a quarter. He shook both by the hand, and they parted.

The prisoner was then taken to Stevens's cell, and they kindly interchanged greetings. Stevens—"Good bye, Captain: I know you are going to a better land." Brown teplied, "I know I am." Brown told him to bear up, and not betray his friends, giving him a quarter.

ter. He did not visit Hazlett, as he has always persisted He did not visit Hazlett, as he has always persisted in denying any knowledge of him. On his way to the scaffold, Mr. Sadler, an undertaker, who was in the wagon with him, remarked, "Capt. Brown, you are againe man." He answered, "Yes, I was so trained up; it was one of the lessons of my mother; but it is hard to part from friends, though newly made." He then remarked, "This is a beautiful country; I never bad the pleasure of seeing it before."

On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed.

On reaching the field where the gallows was erected, the prisoner said, "Why are none but military allowed in the ceclosure! I am sorry citizens have been kept out." On reaching the gallows, he observed Mr. Hunter and Mayor Green standing near, to whom he said, "Gentlemen, good-by," his voice not faltering!

While on the scaffold, Sheriff Campbell asked him if he would take a handkerchief in his hand to drop as a signal when he was ready. He replied "No, I do not want it; but do not detain me any longer than is absolutely necessary."

r necessary.

orthy after the execution, and while the body was

Shortly after the execution, and while the body was being taken to the depot, great excitement was raised by the arrival of a horseman, annonneing that Wheatkand, the late residence of George W. Turner, who was shot at Harper's Ferry, was on fire, and that the fire was extending to the farm and buildings of Mr. Wm. F. Turner.

The latter, who was in town, said that he had left home at 10 o'clock in the morning. He said that several of his horses had died very suddenly, and also some of his sheep. He intended to have their stomachs analyzed, as he believed them to have been poisoned. The stock of Mr. Castleman and Mr. Mpers in the same neighborhood had also died very mysteriously. The excitement caused by this was very great.

Col. Davis had the Faquier Cavalry in readiness to go out and inquire into the irruth of the report about the fire. The body of Brown arrived by the special train, and will be taken on by Mrs. Brown and friends, by express, direct to Albany.

by express, direct to Albany.

It is desired to avoid all public demonstration, and it

s determined that the body shall not be visible anywhere on the route to North Elba, where it will be

Mrs. Brown speaks in the highest terms of the great kindness showe her by the citizens and authorities of the State. She is, of course, in great distress. She has most favorably impressed all who have mot her, as a woman of fine feeling, and of great affection

## PUBLIC EXPRESSIONS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. The sympathizers with John Brown held a large meeting here to-day. Ex-Mayor Barstow presided and made a lengthy speech. Speeches were also made by the Hon. Thomas Davis, the Rev. Mr. Woodbury, a Unitarian clergyman, and the Rev. Mr. Day, a Fre

The feeling of the larger part of the community was strongly against the meeting. All the prominent men engaged in it are among those entertaining extreme views upon the Slavery question.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. Trement Temple was crowded this evening, to comemorate the death of John Brown.

All the colored population of Boston and its vicinity were present, together with many ladies, a large number of whom attended out of mere curiosity. On the platform were seated many of the most prominent Abolitionists of New-England, and erected upon it was the standard of Virginia, with its coat-of-arms draped in black. In front the rostrum was decorated with a large black cross, underneath which was a photograph likeness of John Brown, which was draped in mourning.

Mr. Sewall made the opening speech, stating the ob-

ject of the meeting was one of sympathy, and to commemorate the death of John Brown, who, he designated as a "Martyr to Freedom." He concluded by characterising Governor Wise as the modern Pontins Pilate.

Wm. Iloyd Garrison then read the various letters and documents which have emanated from John Brown. They have heretofore been published.

J. S. Martin, a negro of Philadelphia, followed. He landed the acts of John Brown, at the same time slightly rapping the Republican party for its luke guilty of all the guilty mothers of the American Gov-

next addressed the meeting. He claimed that the of no less a Democrat than the Hon. Caleb Cushing,

thirty years for American freedom.

A collection was taken up, announced to be for the benefit of the family of John Brown. The meeting thea dispersed at an early hour.

John Brown's execution to-day attracted considerable growds about the newspaper offices as the evening editions were issued, and several individuals prom-enaded the streets with crupe attached to their persons Religious services were held in several of the colored churches the most part of the day. Otherwise there were no manifestations unusual to every-day life in this

At the meeting of the Semute to-day, after prayer by the Chaplain, Mr. Lace of the Nantucket District moved that the Senate adjourn on account of the exetion of John Brown. Mr. Rich of Suffolk opposed the motion, and the Yeas and Nay's stood 8 for adjournment and II against.

In the House, Mr. Ray of Nat tucket moved an adjournment, offering at the same time a resolution of sympathy for Brown. A spicy debate followed, when the motion to adjourn was defeated-Yeas, 6; Nave, 141. At Concord, N. H., the bells were tolled for Brown.

The Rev. Mr. Grimes, colored, held late prayer-meet-ngs at his church last night for John Brown, and is ontinuing them to-day.

The bells in Plymouth and New-Bedford were tolled at noon to-day in memory of John Brown.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 2, 1869.

There was a brisk excitement here this afternoon, caused by an attempt to toll the obsequies of "Old Brown" from the City Hall bell. It had struck four or five times, when Mayor Harrington appeared among the sympathizers in the belfry, and ordered them to de sist. One of them refused, when the Mayor droppedhim through the scuttle, being the most conveni mode, and the bell did not ring any more.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. A meeting assembled in the National dall this morning, where there was an overflowing attendance, to offer prayers for John Brown. The Rev. Mr. Furness read a number of letters from Brown. Addresses were

delivered by Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, and others. STRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. The City Hall was densely packed with citizens this evening, who listened for over three hours to stirring and eloquent speeches, expressing sympathy for John

Brown and his family. Strong resolutions were adopted, and a Committee on Funds appointed. A large amount of money was

contributed for the relief of Brown's family. The City Hall beil was tolled sixty-three times, the strokes corresponding with Brown's age. The sympathy for Brown and his family is very

strong here. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribuna. BIRMINGHAM, COSN., Friday Dec. 2, 1859.

The bells here are toling in honor of John Brown. The bells here are toling in honor of John Rrown.

Wordster, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The church bells were tolled here to-day for the execution of John Brown, from 10 o'clock to 12. This evening a great meeting was held in Mechanics' Hall, which was addressed by prominent gentlemen of the city, cleryymen and others. It was the largest meeting that has been held in a long time. Three thousand persons were in the Hall, and a great many came who could not get in. At the close a collection was taken up for Brown's family, which was very successful.

Atanya, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859. One hundred minute-guns were fired to-day; com mencing at 191 o'clock, in commemoration of the execution of John Brown for murder and insurrection at

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. ALEANY, Dec. 2, 1859. A meeting of the friends of Freedom was held in the foreneon, at which the following resolutions were

to rise and break their fetters." (See speech of Jarch 28, 1928).

Reselved. That, so long as Pulsski, Kosciusko, Steuben, De Jah, and Lafayette are justly honored for their devotion to the cedom of a people not their own, the equally heroic and distincted efforts of John Brown to give liberty to race alien to distinct the receive the sympathy and honored all lovers of Liberty and Human Rights.

Reselved, In view of the recent arrest of Dr. Breed in the City (Washington for "an expression of opinion," we adopt this mapage of The Evening Journal of this city, "the questions of Compromise, of the admission of new States, and of the regulation of Territorial affairs which have convalued the Union, are

Liberty Law; and that we will not cease to petition for such a law until it is duly incorporated among our statutes.

At noon minute guns commenced firing, and their solemn booming lasted for several hours.

At 3 o'clock a meeting was held at the Hamilton-street Baptist Church, at which several addresses were street Baptist Church, at which several addresses were made, and a collection taken up for the benefit of John

Brown's family.

In the evening, W. J. Watkins and others addressed a large audience in the Wesleyan Church.

The flay was observed by many families as one for fasting and special prayer.

CARD FROM THE OHIO MERCHANTS AR-RESTED AT HARPER'S FERRY. BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

The following letter is furnished by the Ohio mer

The following fetter is furnished by the Onlo mes-chante who were arrested at Harper's Ferry:

Baltimons, Dec. 2, 1859.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We, the undersigned, having been arrested by the military authorities of the State of Virginia, on the morning of Wednesday last, while proceeding over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as passengers for the East, were disposed to overlook the detection and annoyance to which we were subjected, in the brillet that the officers were imposed upon, and asked estimity from erroneous information. Observing, however, that we are as-frem erroneous information. Observing, however, that we are aslief that the officers were imposed upon, and sched estimity on erroneous information. Observing, however, that we are acceded that ing expressed ourselves attagonistically to the State, earding its prisoners at Charlestown, and that this is officed as reason for our arrest, we deem it due to curselves thus publicly declare the statement entirely without foundation; that we are required to the statement entirely without foundation; that we went public agitators of any sort, but order dowing business mean icity pursuing our own affairs. We would, at the same time, view of the numerous exciting reports that are being publicly, and the same time, the consistent of declarations we were treated with every oper consideration by the inilitary and citizens of Martmaburg, here our arrest took place, and that as seen as our uses a made known to the Railroad Company, the Provident and berofficers promptly telescaphed to the Commanding General, decoursed our release, and, moreover, as further evidence of restoration of the Sufficience of the Guidence that further amongance to present our house, in the West, by that route to-morrow. Signed), J. W. V. ANSANT Fairfield Co., Ohio.

J. B. GLASSFORD, Mergen Co., Ohio.

J. B. GLASSFORD, Mergen Co., Ohio.

#### THE EXECUTION OF JOHN BROWN. MERTING AT DR. CHEEVER'S CHURCH.

In accordance with previous announcement, a largelyattended prayer meeting was held in the Church of the Puritans (Dr. Cheever's), yesterday morning, for the purpose of supplicating God in behalf of John Brown. that he might be sustained and strengthened by Him up till the last moment of his life.

The Rev. Dr. CHEEVER conducted the exercises.

slightly rapping the Republican party for its luke-warmness in not doing likewise. A remark made by him that Virginia, in her act to-day was the most guilty of all the guilty mothers of the American Government was received with mingled hisses and applause.

J. Q. A. Griffin of Malden, a Member of the House, next addressed the meeting. He claimed that the helinous offenses of Pontius Pilate, in crucifying our Savior, whitened into virtue when compared with those of Gov. Wise of Virginia in his course toward of no less a Democrat than the Hon. Caleb Cushing, as a lawyer, that the proceedings of the Governor and Court of Virginia, in trying and convicting John Brown, were without the sanction of the Constitution and laws of the United States.

A letter was received from the Rev. H. M. Dexter, of the Pine-street church, regretting his inability to be present, and stating that while he did not justify the act of John Brown, he thought it would not be glorified by its future good results to the cause of freedom.

The Rev. Mr. Pierpont made a few remarks in accordance with tho tone of the previous speaker.

He was followed by the Hun, R. H. Davis of Fall

cive them patience and resignation to let them know that in good time Thou wilt perform thy promise."

After reading the 73d pealin, the Rev. Dr. CHERVER.

1058: They were all much impressed with Mr. Brown's last letter, in which he thanked God, who hal given him strength to dechare his righteon ness and his works before near. The act for which this man was now put him strength to declare his righteous nessand his works before near. The net for which this man was now put to death, was simply and solely the extremity of a protest against wicked laws, and against a crime, which God himself had declared, should be punished with death. John Brown had studied his Rible and he knew this. He abode under the shadow of the Almighty in this thing. Justice and righteousness compled like mind, and maquestionably the character of his piety was of that lefty and stern character, which showed an admiration of these attributes of God, which he felt he was expressly called on to vindicate. Ah! what multitudes there were whose sympathies were thus carried forward, who admired the manner in which Christ died, but never took the attributes of God to their hearts, and felt that glerious healonsy for them. How many felt that the religion of sympathy was great. He in his heart of hearts admired that man for his sympathy and sensibility in behalf of the oppressed. He could admire character, which was God's work, not man's. It came right down in head descent from the Mayflower. But Brown was led right to the scaffold, right to death. He was God's first martry in this land. The Foctor cited the case of St. Stephen, and said he believed that Brown would pray for his murderors as did St. Stephen for his for however work of the same character. pray for his murderers as did St. Stephen for his; for Prown's murderers were of the same character. The Rev. Mr. Hall of the Langut-street Exprise

Church, effered trayer, in the conse of which he prayed for God's dear servant, their brother in bends, who in a little while would deliver up his life a seri-fice to truth, principle, and right. He thanked God that in our sin-curred lead there was one who would do right, when all did wrong, and who reduced to practice the principles of our holy religion. He thanks tiod that He had united Brown's spirit with that of practice the principles of our folly religions. He thanked tool that He had united Brown's sprit with that of Jesus. He prayed that that spirit might fill the heart of John Brown to-day. And as he stood up for the principles of primitive religion, let him feel the presence of his Lord and Masser, while surrounded by those who "gnashed on him with their teeth," while they thirsted for the warm Mood of his kind, honest, and benevolent heart. He trusted that his deportment te-day would carry conviction to this guilty hand. The executioners, the Judges, and the lawyers who pleaded against him, and the Virginian authorities. Oh! might fied trouble them to-day, and let them feel shat they had raised their puny arm against Heaven. They asked not judgment but morey—mercy on these mon; and he prayed that he who compassionated the thief on the cross would compassionate them. He prayed for compassion also on this guilty land, and its more guilty churches. They were ashamed to own it before God that so many who stood at God's altar were damb for the truth of God, and did not raiss their voices in behalf of the oppressed.

milf of the oppressed.
The Rev Mr. FRENCH, of the M. E. Church, offered The Rev Mr. Firence, of the M. E. Church, othered a prayer which was very impressive. He made special reference to John Brown in the following manner: Remember thy servant, brother John Brown. Toon hast been with him heretofore, and we do not believe Thou will desert him in his last trying hour. His friends are far from him—between him and them are bristling bayonets. Be with him as with Thy servant Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen; and serviced otherwise stoned him to death, so Stephen; and as Thou didst open the Heaven unto Stephen when his wicked enemics stoned him to death, so let the Heaven be opened unto John Prown; and may the soldiers and all who assist in his execution, be convinced that Thou hast left them nothing but his body for them to torture, that his spirit is with Thee. Thou hast often made Thyself munifest when martyrs have been offered up, and we pray that by this martyrdom a greater work may be effected for the poor slave than was ever effected before. Let it be for him an hour of triumph.

Several other prayers were offered and hymns sung. Although the whole congregation appeared to unite in

Although the whole congregation appeared to unite in the singing, yet there seemed to be a liestimacy in the sound as if arising from grief. There were few pres-ent who did not shed tears or otherwise manifest their

emotion.

A collection was taken up for the benefit of Brown's family, amounting to \$18.

The Rev. Mr. Hall pronounced the benediction, and the large assemblage dispersed.

THE EVENING SERVICES.

The Church of the Puritans was again well filled

The Church of the Puritans was again west lined linst evening with men and women profoundly exercised with the Virginia tragedy. Dr. Cheever officiated in the pulpit, and opened the exercise by reading the "Martyrs Giorified Hymn," which was sung by the choir and congregation. Prayer followed by an individual in the audience, in which the wife, children and grandchildren of John Brown were commonded with especial earnestness to the throne of grace. Another hymn was then sung, commencing with "How happy are the souls above, From six and servew free!"

other hymn was then sung, commencing with

"How happy are the such above.
From sin and serrow free!"

A portion of Scripture was then read by Dr. Cherver, during which the reverond gentleman commented
with especial earnestness upon the passage,
Lord God, to whom vengeance belongs; God, to
whom vengeance belongeth, show thyself." Passages
from John Brown's letters were cited, where he said,
"Joyfully I go in belaff of millions who have no
rights;" another, in which he said, "I am worth more
to hang than for any other purpose;" also, where he
said, "I feel a thousand times more for my friends
than for myself;" and finally the aged hero's courteous
but firm rejection of the ministerial services of the Rev. than for myself; and finally the aged heros controlls but firm rejection of the ministerial services of the Rev. Mr. Wangh, as worshiping a God with whom he (John Brown) had no sympathy. The citation of this fact met with an electrical response from the andience. One woman could not restrain herself, and distinctly exclaimed, "So do I," meaning to express that the slaveholder's God was utterly incompatible with hers. The meeting throughout was one of intense, nll-nborbing, pervading excitement. Prayer and ex-hortation occupied the time of the meeting till near et 10 o'el. ck. and the longer the exercis nail-past 10 o sices, and the longer the exercises continued the more solemn was the shadow which John Brown's departed spirit seemed to cast over the grave, excited congregation. At the close a collection of \$50 was taken up for the family of the deceased.

PRAYER MEETING AT SHILOH CHURCH .- A Union Prayer Meeting was held in Shileh Church at the same time with that of the Church of the Puritans. The Rev. H. H. Garnet conducted the exercises. Addresses were made, and prayers offered by Revs. Messrs. White, Henderson, Dunn, Johnson, Baalen, Crosby

and Beman.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. Garnett said that if Virginia had kept her promise, John Brown had been launched into the presence of God to receive his Divine approbation. A collection was taken, and the congregation, which was a large one, dismissed.

## JOHN BROWN IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The congregation and others assembled last evening at the Congregational Church, corner of South Third and Eleventh streets, to offer up prayers for the op-pressed. The Rev. Mr. Jockays, pastor of the church, stated, after singing and reading from the Bible, that

stated, after singing and reading from the Bible, that the object of the meeting was to offer up prayers for the oppressed, and for John Brown, who had that day died for the slave and for our country.

Mr. GOODELL prayed for the oppressed of every color, that they might remember them as if bound with them. They had prayed the night previous that John Brown might be delivered, but now they had the assurance that he had gone from this world forever.

Mr. HUNT read from THE TRINGER the last letter of John Brown to his wife, after which Mr. JOCENTS read from an evening paper the dispatches relative to his execution. This was received by the audience with sobbing and crying.

obbing and crying.

Mr. JOCKLYN read from Isaiah xxiv, 19: Thy dead men shall live, together with my dead body shall they arise. Awake and sing ye that dwell in dust; for thy dew is as the dew of herbs, and the earth shall cast out the dead;" and from Micah, vii, 8; "Rejoice not against me, and mine enemy; when I fail, I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lard shall be a light unto me."

Mr. Goodett remarked that a great event had taken, place; the greatest one of the century. A great man and fallen, and a whole mation bad passed sentence upon his acts, and colled them righteous. God had been calling the mation to repent ace for many years, but it had turned a deaf ear to Plan. He had spoken through the press, the minister, and the lecturer, but all to no effect. When from time to time the public had appeared to be stilling down to quiet, a startling event had taken place to rouse it up. This eyen, if they would put together the various circumstances constituting it, would resemble much those which bad taken place in Egypt. It was their duty to break of the yoke of every slave. God had been waiting for them to make some surfice before he would lend his aid effectually. This they had now done, and He would sir up a revolution that should result in the freedom of all the oppressed.

Mr. If second and Mr. Petterson made short prayer for the slave, for the wistow of John Brown, and for Mr. Goodell remarked that a great event had taken

Mr. If excock and Mr. Pettersos made short prayer for the shave, for the wislow of John Brown, and for the remaining prisoners who were to be house.

Mr. Sanchi L. Hassus offered up an eloquent patition for the oppressed and down-trodden, for the slavehelders and their slaves, for the friends of Brown, Cooke, and the others, who had made marters of them, selves for their country's good. For the wife of Brown he prayed especially in an earnest manner, that she might be comforted with the assurance that her husband had gons to the realms where Slavery was not known, and where she could eventually join with him in singing praises of love, without fear of death or suffering.

Another prayer was offered by Mr. Williams, after

Another prayer was offered by Mr. Williams, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the ma-

AN ANTI-BROWN MEETING.

AN ANTI-BROWN MEETING.

Bosro v. Friday, Dec. 2, 1859.

There is to be held a Union and Constitution meeting, to rebuke demostic treason, and avow new feature to the public, at Fancuil Hall, no it week. The pre-liminaries are arranged, and a call will be issued in The Courser to-naurow meening, a wind by the Hon. Tanklin Skinner, George Lunt, Henr, J. Gardiner, and others. It is inderstood the vene vable ex-Gorsernor Lincoln of Worcester will preside. Mr. Everett, Gen. Casbing, ex-President Pierce, Geo. 8. Hillard, and other distanguished men will speak.

Gen. Custong, ex-President Pierce, Geo. 6. Hillard, and other distinguished men will speak.

Giff of a Bible from Oad Jain Brow 8.—Old Brown yesterday sent for Mr. J. E. Blessing, a merchilat here, a generous and noble-ficarted man, who has been extremely kind to bim, in decasing his wo undeard paying other actentions, and requested him it is accept as a token of regard his pocket-Bible. Mr. B. thanked him for this mark of regard, but suggested the propriety of keeping it a few days longer. The edition is the common Bible-class edition, board in call, an is the common Bible-class edition, board in call, an is the common Bible-class edition, board in call, an of the cheapest description. It hears upon the fly-leaf his dedications.

"To Jao. F. Eighasing of Charlestown, Va.—Wa's the best where of the extraogened and his electer thanks for many sets of Mindre a received. There is no commandary mits world as cool in order to a right underbast ding of this blessed his on a nation of the conference of the conference of this blessed his on a nation house, which the opposite page is the following insert piton: "Jour Enows. The leaves were turned one and a surface by their while in grie to at Charlestons Va. But a small, if the passages, which is the nontrol passages are a surfaced."

Many hundred knessiges, which can by any a seisibility of interpretation be tortured into a supplied to his peculiar theory, are carefully rearked both by in ving the career of the sages turned over, and by their surrounced by heavy peculi marks. [Cor. Baki day and surrounced by heavy peculi marks. [Cor. Baki day assurrounced by heavy peculi marks. [Cor. Baki day assurrounced by the Philadelphia Railrond, in company with two gentlemen and another lady, on their wayets Westimia. Mrs. Brown exhibited letters from Gov. Wise, asserting that her husband's body should be given use to her after execution; and on the and the other test menials in passession of the party, they precured ticked for Harper's Perry, and left in the late two.

### NOW AND THEN.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: Twenty-five years since, in the C. y of Yww-Yo-k-then, as now, the acknowledged center of the commercial activity, political influence, wealth, and social refinement of the Western World- u man of recognized learning, eloquouco, and piety, occupying a prominent position as a member of an honored profes sion, was driven with his family from his home, sub sion, was driven with his family from his home, subjected to the coarsest public denunciation, revised, persecuted, threatened with personal violence, and finally compelled to seek in a friendly asylum refuge from the information of a besotted mob, who sucked the dwelling, in the peaceable enjoyramatof which monicipal authority was unable to protect him. He was one of the first marryts in the cause of Free Speech in the model modern Republic. His property and person were thus endangered, not because he had voluted any law, human or divine; not because any act of his had prejudiced the liberty or peace of his fellouzeithens: "The bead and front of his offending but this extent: that he had declared the equality of all icen, reaffirming the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence, without any "isothermal" exception, and

reaffirming the doctrine of the Deckaration of Independence, without any "isothernal" exception, and believed (300 to be no respector of complexions.

Few friends then stood by his side. Even those who agreed wish him a somitment for the most part, avoided any expression of sympathy and its probable consequences. But the laws which govern Public Opinion, as surely as any ordinance of God, have been in steady operation during the last quarter of a century. The world has moved. Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Principles have asserted their dignity, and to day hundreds of thousands boldly proclaim, and pledge themselves to the support of opinions, the suggestion of which one-subjected a Minister of the Gospel to the popular severeignty of a Metropolitan mob. The time has, happily, become historical when a Free Man of a Free State dare not sand forth beidly for Free Menevery where

has, happily, become historical when a Free Man of a Free State dare not shand forth beidly for Free Men everywhers.

Incident to a change so fortunate, we find a transformation most melaucholy. The recuntation of a martyr is rusely recorded. Sacrifice for a cause is rightly regarded as a seal of since fry, and he is doubly a traitor who deserts the service for which he has once suffered. But what shall we say of him who forsakes his colors just at the moment of vistory! What judgment does he incur who proves false to a principle just as it secures a tramphant ascendancy!

Monday evening the "Southern Aid Society" held a meeting. What the avowed puspose of this society may be, whether to "aid" the South in the preservation of her peculiar institutions, including the chattelizing of human beings, or to "aid" bignias in securing and choking the John Browns of the North, does not clearly appear—nor is it greatly important. The object of this particular meeting seems to have been to "aid" in a Revival, not of Keligion, but of the A frican Slave-Trade. Such an inference, at least, must be drawn from the principal speech delivered on the occasion, which indeed constitute i the substance of the proceedings, as reported. The speaker, after effecting the salvation of our falling Union, according to the most orthodox faith and form, thus referred to a great practical question of the time:

"Whatever might be said of kidnapping on the shore s of Africa, God a providence was in it, God held none good of set to accomplain in the law as a means to effect the concession of the succession in the season of the harderes, even by the acts of the harperes, even by the acts of the harperes he size the m. Good thus can even by the acts of the harperes, even by the acts of the harperes who seize the m. Good thus can even to text."

thus came out of evil."
We have here a pet pro-clave-trade argum ent, pre-sented in the best style by a Northern advotate. We here that tender solicitude for the soul of a negre see here that tender solicitude for the soul of a negro which animates the breast of a slaver, even wilde he covets the ebony ensket containing the immertal park. True, the idea is not original, possessing, 'ind ed, the authority of venerable antiquity. But it is recising and suggestive. It is refreshing as the opinion of a citizen of a Free State at this eritical period of the sumpaign for Freedom. It is suggestive as formishing the reverse of the picture first sketched. 'Max's whose memory extends over a period of twenty-five scars will regret the mortifying fact that the origins I of such portrait is the venerable, the oloquent Samu el I a Cax.

-The Hon. Charles Summer being prepart pat the lecture given on Tuesday evening at Tremeat Trimple, Boston, by Carl Schutz of Wisconsin, was miled upon by the general voice of the audience for a specia. He

responded as follows: " FRLIGH CITIZENS: This occasion does, not being framo, but

"France Citteres This consistent does not be send to me, but to the distinguished gentleman from Wiscos sin, whose saddress to the distinguished gentleman from Wiscos sin, whose saddress to the distinguished gentleman from Wiscos sin, whose saddress to high the send of consideration of the send of the send of consideration of the send of

-On Thank sgiving,day Mr. Beach, the proprietor of The Sun, presented to wach of the employees in his setablishment a fat turkey, wherewith to eat and be merry on the annual public fearts. It has been Thurlow Weed's senctice for nearly a quarter of a ce story to present a fat turkey to every printer and employee of The Alberty Evening Journal upon Thanks giving

-We understand that ar, ireportant suit has be commenced against Archbirlsop Hugh a, before Judge Kent as referee, for plane made by Mr. Reabrands. Peale, architect. Also, Chumber judgments bave already been made against the Archbishop in the same

-Among the last visitors to Sannyside, previous to the death of Mr. Irving, was the Governor of the State, who was packing Thunkegiving-day at his brother's bouse in the neighborhood. On the afterneen of that day, Gor. Morgan, in congany with Mr. Moora H. Grinnell and, Mr. G. D. Murgan, called on Mr. Irving, to pay his respects. Mr. Irving was its in usual cheerful spirits, seated in the parlor, and surwanded by his rolatives. After a conversation of ten minutes, the pasty bid Mr. Irving fare well, little think-ing it would be for the last time.

-Many years since, Mr. Irving cause to a fixed determination to stand or sit for no more like sesses, either in painting or sculpture, and declined repeated and organ solicitations on the subject. The last one declined was from Mr. William B. Astor, who wished it for the Aster Library. Mr. Irving offered him, boveever, the use of a model of a bust executed some years since by Mr. Ball Hughes, and which at the time one considered by his friends an excellent likeness.

Of this Mr. Astor had a copy made by Mr. Rrawn of
Brooklyn, which is now in the Astor Library.